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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/525,214	02/22/2005	Wolfgang Peter Zink	W1.1902 PCT-US	5523

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08/23/2007

EXAMINER

YAN, REN LUO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2854

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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08/23/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/525,214

Applicant(s)

ZINK, WOLFGANG PETER

Examiner

Ren L. Yan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 27-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 39-52 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 27-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/22/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I invention, claims 27-38 in the reply filed on 6-15-2007 is acknowledged.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marmin et al(5,758,579).

With respect to claim 27, Marmin et al teach a method for mounting a dressing on a cylinder of a printing press as claimed including: providing a dressing B including an end leading in a production direction rotation of the cylinder; providing a beveled suspension leg 28', with an opening angle, at said dressing leading end; providing said dressing having a dressing length; moving said dressing for placing said dressing leading end resting against a surface of the cylinder at a contact point; providing at least one dressing end receiving opening 11 in said surface of the cylinder; reducing a distance between said contact point and said opening to zero; and causing said leading end of said dressing to fall into said opening 11. See Figs. 8-10 in Marmin et al for details. However, Marmin et al do not teach to cause the leading end of the dressing to fall into the opening while imparting no elastic prestress on said leading end in

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response to a force of a weight of said dressing acting on said dressing leading end as recited. As shown in Fig. 8 of Marmin et al, when the leading end 28' of dressing B is placed resting on the surface of the cylinder 1 at a contact point beyond the opening 11, the front region of the dressing B is pressed against the outer cylindrical surface of the cylinder so as to achieve a close contact of the front end of the dressing B with the cylinder surface. This would ensure when the cylinder rotates in a counter-clockwise direction, the front edge 28' of the dressing B engages with the rim 27 of the cylinder. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known at the time of invention that when the leading end 28' of the dressing B is placed resting on the cylinder surface as shown in Fig. 8, even without any external force to pull the dressing down towards the cylinder surface, the gravitational force acting on the dressing B would pull the leading end 28' of the dressing B down against the cylinder surface. In another words, the dressing B's own weight would force the leading end 28' resting against the cylinder surface. When the cylinder rotates in the counter-clockwise direction as intended, one of ordinary skill in the art would have reasonably expected that the weight of the dressing would cause the leading end 28' of the dressing to fall into the opening 11 and be engaged with the rim 27 of the cylinder. Since the reasonable expectation of success of the leading end 28' of the dressing B to fall into the opening 11 of the cylinder on its own weight is apparent, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide no external force on the dressing B of Marmin et al after placing the leading end 28' of the dressing on the cylinder surface and to cause the leading end 28' of the dressing to fall into the opening 11 in response to a force of a weight of the dressing acting on the leading end during the rotation of the cylinder in order to achieve the expected result.

With respect to claim 28, Marmin et al teach extending said dressing in its length and bringing said dressing to the cylinder in a straight line in its extended length.

Regarding claim 29, Marmin et al teach exerting a pushing force on said dressing for bringing said dressing leading end to the cylinder as shown in Fig. 8.

Regarding claim 30, Marmin et al teach providing a dressing trailing end and exerting said pushing force on said dressing trailing end by the use of a roller. See column 6, lines 63-67.

Regarding claim 31, Marmin et al teach locating said contact point on an upper half of said surface of the cylinder.

Regarding claim 32, Marmin et al teach reducing said distance by one of rotating the cylinder and moving said dressing leading end in a circumferential direction of the cylinder.

Regarding claim 33, Marmin et al teach providing a leading, first edge 27 of said opening in said production direction of the cylinder, and a trailing, second edge of said opening in said production direction, said leading, suspension leg 28' being placed with a positive connection against said leading, first edge 27 as shown in Fig. 9.

Regarding claims 34 and 35, Marmin et al teach placing a rolling element against the cylinder to press said dressing with said first leading end placed against said leading first edge by said rolling element engaging said dressing during rotation of the cylinder in said production direction.

Regarding claim 36, Marmin et al teach providing a dressing trailing end suspension leg and using said rolling element for pushing said trailing end suspension leg into said opening. Column 6, lines 62-67.

Regarding 37, Marmin et al teach providing said rolling element having a rolling element

circumference and providing said distance being less than said rolling element circumference.

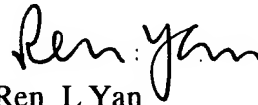
Regarding 38, Marmin et al teach providing the distance as shown in Fig. 8 but does not specify said distance being between 5 mm and 10 mm. It should be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that distance between the leading end 28' and the opening 11 when the leading end of the dressing is placed on the cylinder surface, whether it is 1mm or 20mm, is not going to affect the end result in the dressing mounting operation in the method as taught by Marmin et al. When the cylinder rotates to reduce the distance to zero, the leading end 28' will fall into the opening by its own weight. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to determine the distance based on his or her own preference to achieve the same expected result.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ren L. Yan whose telephone number is 571-272-2173. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Ren L Yan
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2854

Ren Yan
Aug. 9, 2007